

The Intelligencer.

Office No. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The remarkable statement was made in Congress, Saturday, that the present rate of interest on the national debt, if continued, would wipe out the whole two billions in three years. The payment for this fiscal year will diminish the permanent interest by more than \$3,000,000.

Mr. De CREST is an attractive spot to visit on bright Spring days like yesterday. The buildings and grounds are completely renovated and improved and the grounds are equal in beauty to any other in the city.

There is a prospect that Edison and his associates will soon become talked of again as Professor Rowland, of the Johns Hopkins University, and Professor Barker, of Pennsylvania, are to make a report on the results of the device of Menlo Park. The New York Herald of Sunday last reported that Edison has sold his electrical patent to the Western Union Telegraph Company for \$100,000.

There is a colored man in Baltimore who has profound distrust of that fundamental principle of the common law that every accused person is entitled to be tried by a jury of his peers. He was informed that it was his right to demand a colored jury, but a colored jury was exactly what he didn't want. He declared in open court that he did not want a colored jury, "because his chances were better with a white jury, and he wasn't going to be made a cat's-paw of, and for law to be perverted on him."

Philadelphians, ice companies, as already noted, have put up the prices from thirty to forty per cent, and the Baltimore Americans say their example will be followed in all the Atlantic coast cities south of Boston. Twenty or thirty years ago ice was esteemed by a comparatively small portion of the community, and ranked, if not among the luxuries, at least among the necessities of domestic consumption. Today it is as indispensable to the order of the average citizen as tea, coffee, milk, butter, or almost any other article of food. Its uses have multiplied wonderfully. Packers and dealers in all kinds of provisions now consume it in the same way, where once it was scarcely employed at all, and with its aid we are able to supply the most distant markets with fresh meats, vegetables and fruits in the height of summer. Such a large article in the price of the article must necessarily be seriously felt in commercial circles, as well as in private households, and it will cut down the profits of butchers and of all well as saloon keepers and other jokers and confectioners on their part.

In Cleveland Leader says that third men Republicans have a habit of amounting for opposition to General Grant's candidacy on the ground that the people who indulge in it are devoted to their particular favorite of their own. This is true as to a very small portion of General Grant's opponents. There are various Republicans who are hostile to General Grant's re-nomination. There is, in the first place, a large group, a very large group—so large, in fact, as to impel States that might be counted as sure Republican with almost any other candidate—who are obstinately opposed to the establishment of the third term precedent. That is one source of opposition to Grant. Then there is a respectable group of men of Republicans who do not think that the decay of the party during General Grant's second term promises well for his success during his third. That is another source of opposition. In addition to this, to be sure, there are numerous groups at the heels of various favorite men. And when these three elements are taken out we think it will be found that there is a large enough to warrant the assertion of the Chicago Inter-Ocean that "the masses of the Republican party are devoted to General Grant." In fact we think that the masses of the party will be found to be comprised in these three groups, and that it is only a very small minority which will be left, when they are subtracted, to rally to the third term standard. If you are looking for a party whose masses are devoted to the re-nomination of General Grant you will have to turn to the Democracy. If the Democratic party were this week to vote against the re-nomination of General Grant, we should be the Republican candidate, and we should be the Republican candidate, and we should be the Republican candidate.

Extra now and then the prohibitory liquor law in Maine has been made more stringent, and yet it is claimed drunkenness has increased. This claim would seem to be sustained by the new legislation on the subject continually asked for. The law passed at the present session of the Legislature is thus outlined:

"The first section declares that 'all places of resort where intoxicating liquors are kept, sold, given away, drunk, or disposed in any manner not provided by law, are common nuisances. The third section amends the law which exempted from the operations of the act the manufacturing and sale of undiluted cider by adding the words 'when sold in quantities of five gallons or upward, delivered and taken away at one time,' the effect of which is, of course, to make illegal the sale of the keeping of any quantity of cider in less than five gallons. The fourth section provides that, on representation of thirty well known taxpayers in any county, they may petition the local authorities to enforce the liquor law, and the Governor and Council may, on the petition, appoint a commission to inquire into the matter, and if the commission reports that the law is not being enforced, the Governor may appoint two or more constables for the purpose, who are to have the powers and duties of

sheriffs and deputies. By the fifth section the government is directed, on complaint made and found to be just, to remove from the county any attorney who does not perform the duties imposed by law. Section 2 forbids the remission of any part of the sentence upon persons convicted of drunkenness, unless they give, under oath, information where the liquor was obtained. The seventh section piles on the penalties for violation of the law. For the first offense—a sample sale by the person accused, or with his knowledge or consent—a fine of \$100 and costs, and, in default of payment, ninety days' hard labor in the county jail, or a sentence of six months' hard labor may be imposed. For every subsequent offense the sentence is to be both a fine of \$100 and imprisonment at hard labor for six months, and the person convicted is to stand committed until the fine is paid."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

BARNESVILLE.

Spring Elections—Business Changes—The Tobacco Crop—Business Personal Mention.

BARNESVILLE, March 22, 1880.

There will be unusual interest manifested in the spring election this year, owing to the fact that nearly all of our municipal and township offices are to be filled, including Mayor, Marshal, two constables, three trustees, township clerk, township treasurer and assessor, together with three members of the school board. The Republicans will hold their convention next Saturday, and the indications are that most of the old officers will be nominated again.

There will also be far more activity in our place than usual in the way of moving, especially in this true with our business houses. Mr. J. S. Barnes will open a dry goods store in the room now occupied by R. C. Graves. Mr. John Hingley has extended his room some twenty feet in length, making it one of the best business rooms in town. Mr. Armbruster will retire from the confectionery business, and has rented his room to Mr. A. Plimby to be used as a drug store.

The room now as far as bad, if not worse, than was ever known in the history of our town. It is almost an impossibility for our farmers to get to town, thereby affecting trade to a considerable extent. But in the last two days the weather has changed and the mud is drying up very fast.

Those farmers who predicted last fall that there would be no tobacco, will see from figures below that the crop, though not so large as last year, is very satisfactory in quality and quantity. J. S. Bradford & Sons have 800 hds., J. S. Howard 200, T. C. Parker 150, Howard & Green 30, J. Weisner 30, thus aggregating over twelve hundred hds., and when we consider that for the same on April, the benefit derived therefrom will be incalculable.

There seems to be a good deal of sickness in our town and surrounding country, if we are to judge from the numerous calls of our physicians, especially in this part of the county. Among the most dangerous sick at present are: Allen Barnes, one of the oldest men in our town, is very low with paralysis, with no hope of recovery. Mrs. Samuel Rider, a victim of that dread disease, the consumption, is very low. This poor woman has suffered untold agony, and it seems impossible for her to live much longer. Laura Enslow, a young woman of our place has been confined to her bed for months with the disease. Joshua Barnes, one of our oldest citizens, is low with consumption.

Robert Brosier and George Hall, two blacksmiths, of this place, will start for Arkansas the 1st of April, to look for homes for themselves and families in the Great West.

Mr. A. C. Hill, for several years connected with the wholesale grocery of J. M. Lewis, has resigned his position, and will move to Belaire this spring, where he will engage in the grocery business.

The Trustees of the Children's Home met last night for general approval here. All of them are honorable, upright men, and we have no doubt the Home will accomplish much good under their administration.

A little child of L. Poorman was buried Sunday afternoon, in Green Mount Cemetery.

Wm. Lane, conductor on the Chicago Division of the B. & O. Railroad, and family, are visiting relatives and friends in this place.

Julia Jenkins has bought the elegant lot on South Street, formerly owned by W. A. Talbot.

John Cole and Wm. Jenkins, citizens of Barnesville, will move to Topeka, Kansas, the 1st of April, where they will engage in business.

handsome residence in Lazeurville this spring. Mr. Thomas Everett is adding extensive improvements to his premises in Lazeurville, the same being the George Cox mansion. Jonathan Wilson is erecting a dwelling, as also Mr. Strong in Lazeurville.

The Halsey brothers are building a residence on Charles street.

The town council have renovated the council chamber of ye olden time, that is perched on top of the market house, which will be occupied by council in the future. The present council room over the engine house will be converted into a dwelling. Stairs have been erected in the court room running to the jury rooms. A long felt want.

Prof. C. L. Loos will address the temperance meeting on Tuesday evening.

Miss Anna, daughter of the late Richard T. Roberts, died of consumption on Friday, and was buried on Sunday.

Mr. Basil Roberts, of Wheeling, was in town on Sunday, attending the funeral of his niece, Miss Anna Roberts.

Prof. Frank P. St. Clair, of Lexington, Ky., is here on a visit to his mother.

G. B. C.

These days make one think of "going to the woods" for the first flowers. Some liverworts have already been found. A great many were out walking wherever a dry path could be found, Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Sanders is mentioned as likely to be one of the candidates for school director when the Republican convention meets.

David Rankin is having some very long stones hauled for cut work. Some of the stones are twelve feet long.

Four or five girls were walking for dear life Monday afternoon on the track on Greenway street. They were rather more inclined to run than the boys.

We notice a sign, "For Sale," on Walter Darrah's residence, at the upper end of Belmont street.

McCullough's Music Society meets at Dr. McCullough's Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Reese spoke at the Methodist church Sunday, taking for her text, "Who shall remove the stone from the sepulcher?"

great excitement was caused on Monday afternoon for a while by a fight, one of the men being under the influence of liquor. The trouble grew out of a report of one of the men trying to run a house over the head of the other. One was knocked down and then the bystanders got him off home.

George Walters' friends are urging him for the Republican for water nomination works trustee. S. Q. Hamilton is the Democratic nominee.

T. King has gone to the funeral of his brother, child in Allegheny.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Spofford-Kellogg Contest.

The Minority and Majority Reports of the Committee on Privileges and Elections—Senator Kellogg Ably Defends His Own Cause.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That according to the evidence now known to the Senate, William P. Kellogg was not chosen by the Legislature of Louisiana to a seat in the Senate for the term beginning March 4th, 1877, and is not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Resolved, That Henry M. Spofford was chosen by the Legislature of Louisiana to a seat in the Senate for the term beginning March 4th, 1877, and that he be admitted to the same on taking the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. Hill also submitted a report in support of the resolutions, which he asked to be printed.

Mr. Hoar stated that he was instructed by a minority of the Committee to submit his views, and as they were short he asked leave to read them.

Mr. Hill has no objection, provided he was allowed to read the majority report.

Mr. Hoar read as follows: The undersigned minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the case of William P. Kellogg, submit the following as their views: On the 30th day of November, 1877, the Senate passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Wm. P. Kellogg is, upon the merits of the case, entitled to a seat in the U. S. Senate of the United States, from the State of Louisiana, for the term of six years, commencing on the fourth of March, 1877, and that he be admitted to the same on taking the oath prescribed by law.

Resolved, That Henry M. Spofford is not entitled to a seat in the Senate in the United States.

The party majority in the Senate has changed since Kellogg took the oath of office, and the present majority is in favor of the resolution which he asked to be printed.

nothing else has changed the facts which the Senate considered and determined were in existence then as now. It is sought by mere superiority of numbers for the first time to thrust the Senator from Georgia out of the Senate.

We did not get in our report of the Republican primaries the nominees of the third ward, which were, for council John Oswald, for assessor, Joseph G. G. G.

Miss Adda Hart and Miss Jeanette Boser are studying the art of making pictures by the process used by Mr. Evans, who has been located here some time. Miss Clark intends to travel in the west in the summer.

The Baron factory closed Monday noon for a week's rest.

The man who was slightly hurt in the first ward Saturday night, was hurt accidentally, it seems.

John King has to devote considerable of his time now to showing to his many callers that he is not to be trusted in cases affecting the smallest amount of property, much less the honor of an eminent citizen or title to an object of so much desire as a seat in the Senate.

Thomas James fell through the trestle over the B. & O. road at Sullivan's coal works, and broke his thigh. R. C. F.

reported in favor of Kellogg and includes the legal arguments on each side.

Mr. Hill moved that the resolutions accompanying the evidence be printed and re-committed, saying that the committee would be able to report it back on Monday next, when he would call it up for action.

Mr. Thurman moved to lay the matter on the table. Motion lost.

Mr. Kellogg then spoke on the motion to print. He said that nothing but the extraordinary circumstances existing would justify him in occupying the time of the Senate even for a few moments.

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ACROSS THE OCEAN.

The Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race.

A Magnificent Contest of the Oars Between the Rival College Crews—Oxford Wins by Three Lengths—General Foreign Notes.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 22—0:30 A. M.—The sky is clear and there is a light breeze, indicating favorable weather for the boat race. Both crews took a short spin on the river Saturday afternoon.

9:30 A. M.—The crowd, both on the bank of the River Thames and on the river itself, to witness the thirty-seventh race between the crews representing the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, is as great as ever. The sky is grey. There is a slight mist on the river, and bitter northerly winds are blowing.

9:45—The Oxford crew has just taken a short paddle, and were enthusiastically received by the crowd. The press and umpire steamers have arrived. A report from Barnes says the crowd which has been assembling in that vicinity since 8 o'clock is much greater than on Saturday.

The river is crowded with boats and launches. The haze which at first overhung the river has completely cleared off. 11:15—The Oxford crew, as was expected, won the race. The course was the one usually rowed from Putney to Mortlake, four miles and a quarter.

Noon.—The Oxford crew won the boat race easily by 34 lengths in 21 minutes 23 seconds. The Cambridge started at the rate of forty strokes per minute, and the Oxford crew at thirty-seven and a half.

The race at the commencement was beautifully close. The Cambridge first gained a slight advantage from rowing a quicker stroke, but the Oxford crew drew to a level with them by the time half a mile had been rowed. At the start, had the lead of a few feet. When a mile had been left behind a splendid struggle took place for the lead, which the Cambridge secured, and opposite Oak Tree, one mile and a quarter from the start, the Cambridge crew won the race.

The boats were on even terms very shortly after passing the bridge and the exciting struggle was maintained to Chiswick Eyt. The irregularity of the Cambridge crew, however, was perceptibly increasing, while the Oxford crew were working like a machine. When half-way up Chiswick Eyt the Oxford crew led by half a length.

At Chiswick Church, two miles and five furlongs from the start, the race, which had been so close, was decided. The Oxford crew, by a very narrow margin, won the race by two lengths. The race is remarkable as one of the few instances in which the boat first under the Hammersmith bridge has been defeated. The rough water and greater force of wind in Cornley Road doubtless gave Oxford the advantage as their style of rowing was more suitable to cope with them. The start took place at 10:38. The latest report from Mortlake is that Oxford and a half of three lengths ahead.

At present record between the universities stands: Cambridge, 17 victories; Oxford, 19 victories. Since 1870 victory has only fallen twice to Oxford. It must be remembered, however, that during nine years Cambridge never scored a victory. The contest of 1877, it may be remembered, resulted in a dead heat.

GERMANY. BERLIN, March 22.—The eighty-third birthday day of the Emperor William was celebrated, Saturday. The weather was fine, and private houses and all the public buildings were decorated with flags.

The first to offer their congratulations were the generals of the army, headed by the Prince Imperial and other German Princes. These were followed by members of the Bundesrat and Prince Bismarck. The Emperor looked happy and well. At night the Emperor gave a soiree at which 700 guests were present. The streets were crowded with people until a late hour.

WHAT FARNSLEY SAYS. QUEENSTOWN, March 22.—After the address of the Home Rule League had been presented to Mr. Farnsley, he said that a constant manufacture of lies has been going on in England, Ireland and America regarding him. The Cork Nationalists presented Mr. Farnsley with an address on his arrival. At a dinner given by the Cork Farmers' Club, Mr. Farnsley gave an account of his experience in America in regard to the Home Rule League. He said that the Home Rule League was a future policy of his party in Parliament.

AFGHANISTAN. LARORE, March 22.—The order for General Stewart to march on Ghaznee, reached Gandahar Sunday, and the army is already in motion. Hosaruz defeated Wardsak south of Ghaznee and captured four forts. Mahmud Jan has gone from Ghaznee to attack Hosaruz.

THE NINETEENTH. ODESSA, March 22.—The son of a priest, an expelled student and one of the five nihilists to be tried by court martial at Kieff, has been condemned to death. His execution will make the nineteenth in Russia for political offenses in less than two years.

TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—Samos Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a circular to various embassies and legations here, stating that foreigners are forbidden to carry arms.

FOREIGN NOTES. HARTMAN denies that he confessed to an attempt on the Czar's life at Moscow. The money demanded as a ransom for Colonel Sygne and wife has been sent to the brigands, and captives have been liberated.

THE PUZZLE MANIA. It Claims a Victim in Erie. Erie, Pa., March 22.—A stone cutter of this city named Daniel Conroy, has become insane from attempting to solve the 15 puzzle. After working at it for several successive days and nights, he this morning developed an unmistakable evidence of mental derangement. It required four policemen to take him to jail, where he is now confined. He is so violent that he is kept manacled, but notwithstanding he has torn off all his clothing and is now in a state of nudity. He has scratched a diagram of the puzzle, to which he devotes his attention in his calmer moments.

LABOR TROUBLES.

STRIKE HAPPILY SETTLED.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—The cigar makers having received notice in writing from the manufacturers that their demands were accepted, went to work again. It is estimated that they lost during the five weeks to the manufacturers, men and internal revenue aggregates over \$300,000.

THE SITUATION AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 22.—The Missouri Pacific machine shop strikers held a meeting this morning and renewed their intention of remaining firm until their demand is acceded to. They deny that any of their number have resumed work, as asserted on Saturday, on the contrary they assert that five of those who did not go out originally have quit and signed a pledge to remain out until the end. They also say that not more than thirty men are now working in the shops. The work in the Missouri Pacific and some other yards is being done by train crews and such other men as have been picked up. But few of the roads are yet very well fixed. Some dozen or fifteen yard men came over from Terre Haute and other points East this morning to work in the Vandall yard, but the strikers prevailed on them not to do so.

THE PIANO MANUFACTURERS WAKEN. NEW YORK, March 22.—Some of the piano manufacturers who locked out their workmen last week have opened their factories today and work is resumed. THREE THOUSAND MINERS OUT OF WORK. CUMBERLAND, March 21.—The strike on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday extended to the Eckhart Mines Branch Railroad, which belongs to the Consolidated Coal Company, and runs from Cumberland to Clarysville, a distance of nine miles. The entire road is now idle, and three hundred more miners are thrown out of employment. The Eckhart Mines Branch Railroad was used for passenger and coal from the two mines called Pompey and Hoffman, which belong to the Consolidated Coal Company. The Grant Coal Company, of Baltimore, opened a mine in this locality last October and is now ready to commence shipping coal. The George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad will also pass through Clarysville, near the Grant mine. There are 3,000 miners employed in the George's Creek region and several hundred in the Clarysville region. The road, along with all the coal trains belonging to the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which employs about 150 men outside of the passenger trains, which do not require more than six or eight men to run, is now idle. The railroad company at Mount Savage are so idle, there being no work to do for the men while the strike lasted. The Consolidated Coal Company have in their four mines 624 men and boys; the New Central in three mines, 280; the Maryland in three mines, 280; the Borden, 280; the Baltimore and Hampshire in three mines, 280; the Franklin, 180; the American, 160; none of the other companies employ over 150 men. There are seven different companies in the Maryland region.

WHAT HORATIO SAYS. SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 22.—The Courier of this morning prints the following: In the present exigency of National affairs the utterances of the Nestor of Democracy are awaited with special interest. Standing on the hilltop, aloof from the turmoil and passion of the hour, the great statesman is a close observer of the struggle that is going on in the valleys below.

Knowing the intense desire of the Democracy to receive counsel from the "Sage of Deerfield" own lips, the representative of the Courier sought out Governor Seymour in his classic retirement. The Governor received him courteously, and kindly accorded his request for an interview.

"What do you think of the condition of the Republican party?" "The Republican party, both in this State and in the Union, is demoralized, and its quarrels are among young and active men."

"I do not. I have no idea who will be nominated for President by the Republicans; but they will, in my opinion, nominate some new man, whose relations are yet unclouded by the history of the Republican party has shown that its strong men have generally failed to receive the nomination for President. When Lincoln was first nominated for President he was comparatively unknown, and was accepted for the reason that he was a new man, and his views were. There was a bitter opposition to his re-nomination, for the reason that his party knew him better. So with Grant. When he was nominated for President the first time no one knew what his political views were. Now that both are known there is a bitter contest over him, and in my opinion he can not succeed in securing his nomination. The cause of this state of things lies in the fact that the Republican party is a party of discordant elements, and the men who are its leaders are men of different views. They range in religion from Bishop Simpson down to Robert Ingersoll, and in business matters from the free commercial man to the protectionist. The cause of this is the high tariff of duties on the Pennsylvania. In their political views of government they range from the opinions of Mr. Blaine, who wants to make this what he calls a sovereign Nation, for the reason that it is a sovereign Nation, to the opinions of Mr. Lincoln, who wants to make it a nation of small populations can govern the majority by the power and patronage of the Senate; while another class of Republicans, represented by journals like the New York Evening Post, wish to keep our Government within its due limits. To satisfy such a party, made up of such discordant elements, it is necessary to take up such men as they did in the case of Mr. Hayes and others mentioned, who are so little known that no section of the country can take hold of them. It is not that any of the candidates for the Presidential nomination now prominent will be selected by the Republicans at Chicago. They are all too Republican for the Republican party. I know them all personally, and I have more kindly feelings toward them than large sections of their own party have, and feel more respect for their characters than many of their friends do for their fitness and their popularity."

Thought it was Time to Go. BUFFALO, March 22.—John Quinn, aged 53, hanged himself in the police station yesterday. He was a leader of the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1869; was captured and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to twenty years imprisonment. He served six years in the Kingston prison.

Freight Trains Collide. DETROIT, March 22.—A collision occurred between two freight trains on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad a short distance south of Vicksburg, early yesterday morning. One engine was badly wrecked and one car, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$2,000.

GUSTS OF THE GULF.

A Norwegian Bark Wrecked.

A Number of Lives Lost—Anxiety as to the Safety of the Steamer City of Mexico, Having on Board General Grant and Party.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A memorandum dispatch from Washington says it is rumored there that the vessel in which Gen. Grant was a passenger has been lost in the Gulf of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—There is a rumor abroad here to-day that the steamer City of Mexico, on which Gen. Grant is a passenger, has been disabled, and another that she has been lost at sea. The grounds for these rumors seem to be that the steamer City of Mexico is overdue and that she has not yet been sighted by the pilot.

She was due at Galveston yesterday. Inquiry at the Executive Mansion and at the Signal Office fail to confirm the rumors.

Galveston, March 22.—The steamer with Gen. Grant on board is not due here until to-day.

A Norwegian bark is ashore off the coast. Chicago, March 22.—The Times has the following special from Galveston, Texas: A strong gale, accompanied by rain, has prevailed on the coast here the last eighteen hours. Shipping out on the roads of the harbor has, in some instances, met serious disaster. The Norwegian ship, Minerva, loaded with thirty-five hundred bales of cotton for Havre, parted her cables and went to pieces; the crew, together with fifteen stowaways and two pilots, were lost. The U. S. revenue cutter McLean went to her rescue, but was compelled to return, as she was unable to find the ship. The ship came ashore on the Gulf side of the island to-night, but gave no tidings of the missing men. Her cargo was valued at \$175,000. The night is dark, wind high and the sea rough, with no probability of an abatement.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer City of Mexico, with General Grant and party on board. She was due at Galveston yesterday, but has not yet been sighted. It is impossible to enter this port during the present high wind. If it is possible for her to leave her anchorage the United States cutter McLean will be sent out to search for her, and a search of the Mexico and the coast bark Reform.

Gen. Grant and staff arrived on a special train from San Antonio to meet General Grant.

Nothing has been heard from the steamer City of Mexico. The agent of the Alexandria Line, to which she belongs, who arrived from New Orleans Sunday, says he has not heard from the ship since it left Tampa. Saturday, owing to the rough weather. He looks for her to-morrow.

The Sun says: J. J. Harry, Agent of the Alexandria Line, stated to-day that the steamer City of Mexico, with Gen. Grant on board, is not due at Galveston until to-morrow, and even if she should not be heard from in three or four days, says he would have no fears, because she may have been delayed, as she has been before. Only a few months ago the City of Mexico was delayed at Vera Cruz on the 18th, and even if she did, she may have been delayed at Tampico.

Democratic Split in Virginia. WASHINGTON, March 21.—The situation in Virginia is causing considerable anxiety among Democratic leaders, and political emissaries have been sent into the State to attempt to harmonize the two factions of the party, which appears to be now hopelessly divided. General Mahone, leader of the Readjusters, says that the Readjusters and Bourbons can never be reunited, and that it is a waste of time to talk about it. The Readjusters will not unite with the regular Democrats in sending a delegation to the Cincinnati Convention, but will hold themselves independently, and nominate an electoral ticket of their own. The Readjusters are determined to win the election, and will support the Readjuster candidates for Congress in return for their support of the Republican candidate for President. In case Grant is not nominated, it is the plan of the Readjusters to send a separate electoral ticket in the field, in which case the Republicans will have a plurality in the vote of the State. At any rate the Democrats have no chance to carry Virginia, unless what now seem impossibilities are bridged over.

Rhode Island Democratic Nominations. PROVIDENCE, March 22.—The Democratic State Convention made the following nominations to-day: Governor, Horace M. Kimball; Lieutenant Governor, Stephen P. Stoddam; Secretary of State, W. B. Walcott; Attorney General, Hugh J. Carroll; General Treasurer, Daniel B. Pond.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—The following delegates were elected to the National Convention: Abner J. Barnaby, Chas. H. Page, Wm. F. Foster, Col. N. Vansickle, John J. Dempsey, John Waters, Phillip Duffy and Thomas W. Segar. The delegates are understood to be for Tilden, if he is available. A long series of resolutions were adopted denouncing the provision of the State Constitution requiring a real estate qualification for foreign born citizens; the employment of United States Marshals and soldiers at the polls; the Electoral Commission fraud of 1876 and the third term policy; declaring that the men elected in 1880 shall be inaugurated; for the honest payment of the public debt in such currency as its terms imply, and the preservation of the public faith.

How to Clean Brass and Copper. The following mixture will be found the best thing for cleaning brass, copper, tin, steel, rods, tape, and even windows, and it is quite worth the trouble of making once a year, as the quantities I give will last that time, and the best way is to store it in wide-mouthed pickle jars of glass or stone: 1 pound whiting, 1 pound rotten stone,